IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS TYLER DIVISION

ALOFT MEDIA, LLC,	§
	§
Plaintiff,	§
	§ Civil Action No. 6:08-CV-509-JDL
v.	§
	§
YAHOO! INC., et al.,	§ JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
	§
Defendants.	§

<u>PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO VOLUNTARILY DISMISS</u> COMPLAINT AGAINST GOOGLE INC. WITH PREJUDICE

Aloft Media, LLC ("Aloft"), plaintiff in the above-entitled and numbered civil action, moves to dismiss with prejudice its claims against Google Inc. ("Google").

On December 30, 2008, Aloft filed suit against Google, Yahoo! Inc. ("Yahoo!") and AOL LLC ("AOL"). Docket No. 1. Google filed its Answer on February 19, 2009. Docket No. 25. Yahoo! and AOL filed their answers and counterclaims on the same date. Docket Nos. 22, 26. Subsequently, Aloft and AOL reached a settlement and filed a joint motion to dismiss, which this Court granted on April 6, 2009. Docket Nos. 35, 37. Later, Aloft and Yahoo! reached a settlement and filed a joint motion to dismiss. Docket No. 81. This Court granted that motion on August 13, 2009, leaving Google as the only remaining defendant. Docket No. 82.

Rule 41(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that "an action shall not be dismissed at the plaintiff's instance save upon order of the court and upon such terms and conditions as the court deems proper." Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2); accord

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¹ In contrast to the other defendants, Google did not file any counterclaims. Docket No. 25.

Elbaor v. Tripath Imaging, Inc., 279 F.3d 314, 317 n.2 (5th Cir. 2002); Davis v. Huskipower Outdoor Equip. Corp., 936 F.2d 193, 198-99 (5th Cir. 1991). "The decision to dismiss an action rests within the sound discretion of the trial court and may only be reversed for an abuse of that discretion." Schwarz v. Folloder, 767 F.2d 125, 129 (5th Cir. 1985); see also United States ex rel. Doe v. Dow Chem. Co., 343 F.3d 325, 329 (5th Cir. 2003) (citing Davis, 936 F.2d at 199); Manshack v. Southwestern Elec. Power Co., 915 F.2d 172, 174 (5th Cir. 1990); Templeton v. Nedlloyd Lines, 901 F.2d 1273, 1274-75 (5th Cir. 1990) (citing Le Compte v. Mr. Chip, Inc., 528 F.2d 601, 604 (5th Cir. 1976)). Generally, a motion for voluntary dismissal should be freely granted unless the nonmoving party will suffer some plain legal prejudice other than the possibility of a second lawsuit. See Doe, 343 F.3d at 330 (citing Elbaor, 279 F.3d at 317); Davis, 936 F.2d at 199; Manshack, 915 F.2d at 174. The potential that additional expense may be incurred in re-litigating the matter in another forum, or at a later date, is insufficient to support a finding of legal prejudice necessary for denial of a Rule 41(a)(2) motion for voluntary dismissal. See Doe, 343 F.3d at 330 (citing Elbaor, 279 F.3d at 318 n.3); Manshack, 915 F.2d at 174.

Aloft does not want to pursue its infringement claims against Google for infringing U.S. Patent No. 7,472,351 (the "351 Patent"), and, thus, files this motion. Google will not suffer any "plain legal prejudice" if the Court grants this motion to dismiss. This civil action is still in its infancy – although Aloft has served its infringement contentions, Google has not yet served its invalidity contentions, and neither party has served initial disclosures. Moreover, the absence of plain legal prejudice is confirmed by Aloft's request that this civil action be dismissed with

prejudice even though the risk of a new suit is insufficient to constitute the necessary prejudice. See Doe, 343 F.3d at 330 (citing Elbaor, 279 F.3d at 318 n.3); Manshack, 915 F.2d at 174. Moreover, as detailed in Exhibit 1 attached hereto, Aloft unconditionally and irrevocably covenants and promises not to assert any past, present or future claim for patent infringement against Google under the '351 Patent arising from Google's past and present activities and products.

For all of these reasons, Aloft respectfully moves the Court to dismiss this civil action with prejudice to refiling.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing document was filed electronically in compliance with Local Rule CV-5(a). As such, this motion was served on all counsel who are deemed to have consented to electronic service. Local Rule CV-5(a)(3)(A). Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(d) and Local Rule CV-5(d) and (e), all other counsel of record not deemed to have consented to electronic service were served with a true and correct copy of the foregoing by email, on this the 14th day of August, 2009.

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